

Mr. Croker and His Neighbors

Among Richard Croker's neighbors in Berkshire there has been a very general feeling of disgust at the attacks that have been made upon this gentleman by one of the London dailies. I do not know Mr. Croker myself and I have no fondness for the political organization he bosses, but those who have come into contact with the American politician pronounce him to be one of the quietest and most unassuming of men, friendly, hospitable, and charitable, while showing not the slightest disposition to thrust himself into county society or to "cut a figure" in any direction. Neither his politics nor any other of his views have been obtruded upon his neighbors, nor on any one in this country. It is alleged, however (with what truth I do not know and do not care), that Mr. Croker has favored the Boer delegates in America, and to such lengths is the abuse of "patriotism" for trade or party purposes now carried, that this allegation is deemed sufficient to justify the raising of a hue and cry in the London press against an American citizen who has paid us the compliment of acquiring a home in England, and whose conduct among us has been beyond reproach. A grosser breach of the laws of hospitality, not to say good manners, could hardly be committed, even in the name of patriotism.—Truth.

Gen. Chaffee Off for Peking.

Gen. Chaffee has left Washington to take charge of the American land forces in China. He is accompanied by the Seventh cavalry and will draw the balance of his forces from the Philippines. The formal orders to Gen. Chaffee, issued by Acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn, direct him to "take command of the troops ordered to China, and to proceed to Peking by way of San Francisco and Taku, accompanied by his aids." The direction to proceed to the capital of the Chinese empire indicates a determination on the part of the government authorities to have a strong military force at the seat of the Chinese government. The desire to have Gen. Chaffee and this cavalry regiment reach China with little delay is such Gen. Chaffee, that the transport will not stop at Honolulu, but will continue on her way direct to Nagasaki, Japan. At that point Gen. Chaffee will be in communication with the war department and will receive further instructions. If the trouble is all over the troops will go from Nagasaki to Manila.

To Soar Above the Clouds.

News comes from Europe that the flying machine designed by Count Zeppelin of the German army has been completed and is about to be put to a series of trials, says the Philadelphia Record. Unusual interest is centered on this machine, because of the magnitude of the scheme and because of the association with it of such a distinguished name as Count Zeppelin. An idea of the enormity of the scheme may be gathered from the fact that before any work was begun a floating construction plant was erected on Lake Constance, 450 feet in length and sixty-five feet high. In the boathouse the foundation of the ship was laid, and since then the entire construction has been carried on within its four walls.

In Rich Man's Paradise.

Otto Young, the wealthy Chicago merchant, has decided to add another palace to the group at Lake Geneva, Wis., the rich man's resort. Here is a picture of the proposed dwelling. It will cost a million dollars, and is to be 175 feet in length, seventy-five feet deep, and three stories in height above the basement. It has a white Georgia granite base, and, above the stylobate, the entire face, walls, cornices, balustrades, etc., are finished in white Bedford oolitic limestone, richly carved.



THE YOUNG PALACE.

and decorated throughout. The style is Italian renaissance. The pavilion ends of the structure are open through the first story, and form a continuation of the loggia at the center, intersected at each end by covered porches, making a gallery or corridor 250 feet in length, by sixty feet in width across the front and sides of the building. The east front has at its center a circular portico some twenty-five feet in diameter, forming the carriage porch entrance.

ELECTRICAL TRUMPET.

Francis MacDaniel an eastern inventor, has just obtained a patent on the electrical ear trumpet shown below, its principle being based on the well-known fact that persons deaf to ordinary sounds—such, for instance, as the human voice—can hear the same sound perfectly plain if produced in the presence of a sound of greater volume. Theoretically this condition is probably due to the influence of the ordinary sound waves produced by the voice, music or similar means acting as superposed waves or interfering waves with the influence created by the large sound waves upon the nerve centers of the ear. In the device the inventor applies the principle by creating sound waves from the vibrations of a tuned reed, which is set in motion by making and breaking an electrical circuit. A small battery and magnet are used to create the electrical vibrations, with a push button located in a convenient position to close the circuit when the person desires to hear. The reed is located in the bell of a trumpet,



ELECTRICAL AID TO HEARING. which also serves as a receiver and mixer for the vibrations of the external sound waves and those from the reed, the latter serving as a vehicle for the former.

Spain Is Looking Up.

The vigor with which the Spanish government is enforcing the collection of the new taxes seems to inspire confidence at home in the honesty and ability of the present financial administration.

The 4 per cent bonds of the government sold on the European bourses above 72, and the new and purely internal loan of 1,200,000,000 pesetas—nominally equal to \$240,000,000—designed to take up more than half the nation's floating debts, commands a premium in advance of its issue.

Slaves in Tawi Tawi.

The slave owners in Tawi Tawi are Moros. They have the right to slaves by their religion and have held them for centuries. In the past they have carried on a great business in kidnapping men, women and children, and taking them to Borneo and elsewhere for sale.

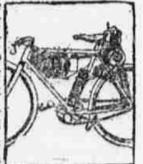
There are white men still living who have been Moro slaves, having been captured by the Moros in their wars with the Spaniards. According to the Moro laws the father has the right to sell his children. He can sell his wife



A SLAVE GIRL IN TAWI TAWI. and if he gets into debt he sells himself to pay it. The debts of fathers entail the slavery of the children, who agree to work for their creditors until the debt is paid.

A NEW BICYCLE MOTOR.

A New York city inventor has disposed of his patent rights in the ingenious bicycle motor here shown to a company formed for the purpose. The main feature of this device is the unique method of transmitting power from the motor to a friction pulley which is in contact with the rear tire. The motor wheel and the friction wheel are each provided with sprocket wheels, the power being transmitted by means of small chains of the kind usually seen on bicycles. These motors may be attached to any make of bicycle, the complete motor and fittings being sold for \$100. The friction wheel is of aluminum bronze, and presses on the sides of the tire, thus avoiding wear on the tread. A coaster brake should be used in connection with this motor in order that the rider may rest or assist the motor at will. The wheel here shown is fitted with a gasoline tank, carrying sufficient fuel for a seventy-five mile journey. After the regulating, which is done by the rider setting the regulating lever and giving the pedals a few turns, the entire apparatus may be controlled by one lever, located near the handlebars.



NEWS OF NEBRASKA

Runaway Accident Injures Father and Children at Fremont.

THE HARE CRAZE STRIKES SHELBY

Mischievous Boys Explode Ten-Lach Fire Cracker in Tent. Several Children Are Sleeping, Setting Fire to the Tent and Bedding—Other Notes.

Burned by Fire Cracker.
CHADRON, Neb., July 1.—While the family of Benjamin Lowenthal of this city were asleep in a summer tent on the lawn, a large giant firecracker, measuring ten inches in length, was lighted and thrown into the tent by two mischievous boys. The cracker exploded among the sleeping children, setting their bedding on fire without awakening them. The father, who was asleep in the house, being awakened by the noise, rushed out and found the tent filled with smoke and flames. The tent was pulled down and the bed clothes scattered about the lawn. Moses, the 19-year-old son, was badly burned about the face and hands. The rest of the children escaped without serious injury. The chief of police was notified and the boys were soon apprehended and placed under arrest. The boys pleaded guilty in police court this morning and were fined \$3 and costs.

Woes of the Small Boy.

OMAHA, June 30.—The small boy and his firecrackers and other instruments of torture are supposed to be off of the earth until 6 o'clock on the evening of July 3. Policemen will be after all violators of the fireworks and firecracker ordinances until that evening, when the ordinance will be suspended until Fourth of July at midnight. Mayor Moores has instructed the chief of police to prevent Fourth of July celebrations from continuing throughout the entire summer.

Fremont Runaway Accident.

FREMONT, Neb., July 30.—Attorney A. H. Briggs and his little son and daughter met with a serious runaway accident last night. Just how it happened no one knows, for Mr. Briggs has not recovered consciousness sufficiently to tell and the children were badly injured as well. Mr. Briggs was found insensible on Fifteenth street near Broad and a block away the little boy and girl were in the wreck of the buggy. Mr. Briggs was wholly unconscious for several hours. One of his ribs is broken and he is badly injured internally. His little girl, who is 7 years old, had one ear nearly torn off and sustained other bad bruises and cuts. The 5-year-old boy escaped comparatively uninjured.

Hare Craze Reaches Shelby.

SHELBY, Neb., June 30.—The Belgian hare craze has struck Shelby, several of which won a national reputation, is going out of the dog business because he claims hares are less expensive to raise and more profitable. Two other leading citizens have invested neat sums in the small animals. In December the Polk County Poultry association will hold its show in Shelby and there will be a separate division for the hare show. The latter promises to eclipse the main show as an attraction.

Reunion Date is Chosen.

SUPERIOR, Neb., June 30.—At the encouragement of the Interstate Reunion association held in this city yesterday the reunion was located at Superior on the dates of September 10 to 15 inclusive. C. E. Adams of this city was selected commander; H. R. Stone of Smith Center, Kan., senior vice commander; Joseph Hunter of Guide Rock, Neb., junior vice commander; Rev. Hamilton of Nelson, Neb., chaplain. The encampment set aside a day for the Hispano-American war soldiers.

Ranch House Destroyed.

LEIGH, Neb., July 1.—Yesterday a house out on the Wisler ranch, five miles southeast of here, was totally destroyed by fire. The house was occupied by William Wilber, a tenant. The fire originated from a defective stove and only for the timely arrival of a neighbor two children would have perished. The building was insured, but Mr. Wilber had no insurance on household goods.

Laborer Loses Fingers.

HUMBOLDT, Neb., June 30.—A young man named Cox, a laborer in the employ of Frank Hicks, a farmer living in this vicinity, got his hand caught in the cogs of a binder and suffered the amputation of three fingers, one by the machine and two by the attending physician.

School Closes at Wahoo.

WAHOO, Neb., June 30.—The school census has just been completed and shows the number of children of school age in this district to be 817.

License Question in Court.

ST. PAUL, Neb., June 30.—District court has been in session for the last four days, with Judge Munon on the bench. Most of the time has been occupied by the court on the contest and injunction cases following the city sections this spring, on the middle over the license question. The court finally decided in favor of license, holding there was no legal ground for a contest, nor for the injunction issued against the mayor and city council to prohibit them from granting licenses.

TRAIN ROBBERS ARE SIGHTED.

Gang Suspected of Having Robbed Burlington Train Are Seen.

REYNOLDS, Neb., June 30.—The man supposed to have robbed the passengers on a Burlington train near Bradshaw, was seen with two other men at 3 o'clock this afternoon, three miles west of here, going south, driving a team of mules, which seemed to be about worn out. Officers with bloodhounds were closing in on them, being only thirty minutes behind them. On account of the large reward considerable excitement prevails here.

COLUMBUS, Neb., June 30.

Sheriff Byrnes received word last evening that the lone Burlington train robber had been traced to the Platte river near this city. An investigation, however, proved the matter to be a false alarm. A fellow who could not give a very good account of himself and being evidently a little "off" mentally, was found and turned out to be the party who had been "traced."

Train Crew Fight Tramps.

SUPERIOR, Neb., June 30.—There was a pitched battle Thursday morning at Hubbell, Neb., between the crew of Burlington freight train No. 63 and six tramps. The tramps attempted to get aboard the train when a brakeman forced them off. The brakeman was hit in the back of the head by a brick and rendered unconscious for some time. The rest of the crew then joined in the fight and two of the tramps were beaten into unconsciousness, while the conductor, Ed Davidson, rushed into the caboose and secured a revolver, which he emptied at them. He was a poor shot and did not hit any of them.

Judge Hastings Wins Big Prize.

WILBER, Neb., June 29.—Judge W. G. Hastings of this place has been notified by the American Philosophical society of Philadelphia that he has been awarded the Henry M. Phillips prize of \$2,000 for the best essay on "The Development of the Law as Illustrated by the Decisions Relating to the Police Powers of the State," offered by the society in April, 1897, and for which competing essays had to be sent in by May 1, 1899, upon which the award has just been made.

Storm Does Damage at Auburn.

AUBURN, Neb., June 30.—Another heavy storm has visited this county, the hail doing considerable damage in some places. For some distance the storm followed the path made by the storm of June 16, but extended farther east. Commissioner Conner, who suffered great loss by the first storm, suffered greater loss by this storm. At the farm of James Sparks large flat ballstones fell, some of which measured eight inches in circumference.

Grenier Will Undergo Operation.

LYONS, Neb., June 30.—Eugene Grenier, sr., a farmer upon the reservation, has gone to St. Joseph's hospital, Sioux City, to undergo an operation of his left arm and only remaining leg, caused by the limbs becoming apparently dead, resulting from a bone disease of long standing. If Mr. Grenier survives the operation this will leave him with only one arm, the other leg being cut off about a year ago, resulting from the same cause.

Slander Suit at Madison.

MADISON, Neb., June 30.—A \$1,000 damage suit for slander was begun in the district court Wednesday by Norfolk parties. Herbert Kaufman is the plaintiff and J. A. Parker and Fred Newow the defendants. It is set forth in the petition that the defendants circulated a story that the plaintiff had converted property of another to his own use and by this story becoming known his position in a Norfolk creamery was taken from him.

Government Building Site Decision.

HASTINGS, Neb., June 30.—Judge E. L. Adams concluded the adjourned June term of the district court here today. The adjournment had been taken for the express purpose of quieting the title and to clear up all imperfections in the ground for the government building site. The case was entitled Veith against Smith and was brought by Judge John M. Ragan. Judge Adams rendered a decree quieting the title.

Lightning Stroke is Fatal.

CRETE, Neb., June 30.—A very severe thunder storm visited Crete and vicinity Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Isley, who lives about five miles west of Crete, while out working in the harvest field was struck by lightning and instantly killed. Two of her children, who were with her in the field, and a farm hand were knocked down by the same lightning stroke.

Harvesting in Buffalo County.

MINDEN, Neb., June 27.—I. A. Hill, tenant on the Rogers farm, one mile west of Minden, on the 23rd commenced cutting a field of eighty acres of fall wheat, which will yield at least twenty-five bushels per acre. This is quite early, but is the commencement of harvest in this county. All grain is looking fine.

Smith Guilty of Murder.

AUBURN, Neb., June 30.—The jury in the case of the State against Smith, who was charged with the murder of his wife, found the prisoner guilty of murder in the first degree and fixed the penalty at life imprisonment.

Old Settlers' Picnic.

NORTH LOUP, Neb., June 30.—The annual picnic of the old settlers of Valley county was held at the home of A. M. Stewart on the east side of North Loup River. A large number of the original settlers were in attendance.

Healer Thrown From Horse.

GREELEY, Neb., June 30.—James Fuller, a herder for Will Reed, was thrown from a horse and had his arm broken above the elbow. His shoulder was also badly bruised.

WISE WORDS FROM MANDERSON.

Speaks on "Dangers of Militarism" to West Point Cadets.

At the closing exercises of the West Point Military Academy, General Charles F. Manderon, was selected to make the address to the class. General Manderon proceeded in his open and frank style and in the course of his address made the following utterances on militarism and the dangers of a standing army.

"When war comes it is usually the unexpected that happens. That wise and close observer, De Toqueville, said: 'War is an occurrence to which all nations are subject, democratic nations as well as all others, whatever taste they may have for peace.' And I might accumulate quotations to an extent to produce satiety on the proposition that a wise nation will in peace prepare for war. Yet we have those possessed of more timidity than wisdom, and others with more wisdom, but with political ambitions leading to attempted deception, who cry out, 'Beware of militarism,' and fear a standing army. In this republic where military service is voluntary, not compulsory, what is the number that would make a standing army sufficient to frighten even a timid soul and make it fear for the liberties of the people and bewail the coming of militarism? Would one soldier to the thousand population be dangerous? Yet that would mean 75,000 to 80,000 of a regular army. Would one man in every square mile of continental area be a thing to fear? Yet that would mean an army of 3,602,884, and one to each five square miles would be 720,576 men, about eight times our present army, regular and volunteer.

"I have prepared three tables showing the population and area of the great nations, the number of their armies in peace and a comparative statement, with the United States, of the soldiers to the 1,000 of population, also the square mile of area, and the war budget of each when at peace. These tables furnish much food for thought and contain figures of fact that annihilate the figures of speech of those who would 'make cowards of us all.'

Comparative Military Strength.

"Taking the armies of Europe at a period in 1899, when all European nations were at peace, and it will be seen that France, with 540,000 men, had 14 soldiers to each 1,000 of people and 2.6 soldiers to each square mile; Germany, 590,000 soldiers, being 14.3 to each 1,000 and 2.7 to each square mile; Russia, 896,000, being 6.9 to every 1,000, and on account of its enormous area (including Siberia), 9.6 square miles to each soldier; Great Britain, 258,000, being 6.8 to the 1,000 and 2.1 to each square mile.

Now, let us compare the United States under existing conditions, all of the countries named being on a peace basis and the republic at war. Our population in 1890 was 62,000,000. I estimate it now at 75,000,000, a conservative estimate. The regular army is, under existing law, 65,000, which is 35 of a soldier to each 1,000 of people. Adding the volunteer force now in the field, and we have 133 soldiers to each 1,000, as compared with 9.7, which is the average of all continental European nations, and 13.2 which is the proportion in Great Britain at the present. And yet this absurdly small fraction of an armed man is declared by the cowardly cavillers and deceiving demagogues to be a threat to the liberty of the people. In France there are 2.6 and in Germany 2.7 soldiers to each square mile of territory, while in the United States there is one regular to each 55 square miles and one volunteer, and when the volunteers are added, one man to each thirty-six square miles. Truly this solitary soldier would have an active time of it lording it over such a broad domain. He would be ever on duty and to accomplish anything his revolve would have to continue until after bed taps and taps never be sounded.

"No! The nation that saw the millions of armed men, whose love of country and devotion to duty saved the life of the republic from the dreadful struggle of thirty-five years ago, disappear as the morning mists that hang around Crow's Nest dissipate under the warming rays of the rising sun, to assume again the part of the civilian and take up the duties of commercial and business life, need have no fear of evil to come from its citizen soldiery.

Gentlemen of the class of 1900, she calls you to the duties for the performance of which you have been trained. The working tools of your craft have been given you. They are not only the theory of war, but respect for authority, subjection to the civil power, regard for the rights of others, especially your inferiors in rank; prompt obedience to superiors, remembering ever that he who would command must first learn to serve; cheerful promptness in that obedience; punctuality, that politeness of kings; sobriety, economy, studious habits, and with all these requisites the remaining great essential—effacement of self. If need be, in love of country and devotion to her glorious flag.

"Gird on your swords! May the bright blades now so spotless, never be stained with dishonor, for never were swords unsheathed in a service so exalted and for a nation so great.

"God uncovered the land that He hid of old time in the west as the sculptor uncovers the statue when he has wrought his best."

Nevadese Verses.

The Prince of Wales' latest indulgence is an attempt to write verse, at which he recently spent an hour in response to requests from several ladies to write something in their autograph albums. He admitted that the verses were very bad.

The Late Martin J. Russell.

Martin J. Russell, the great Chicago editor, whose death was recorded last week, exercised a wide influence in civic affairs, in politics, in social life. By native talent, by industry, by thrift, by honest endeavor, by loyalty to the ideals which he had formed he paved his way to the position which he occupied. He followed every path of duty as it lay before him. He was born in Chicago in 1845. When the civil war broke out he left his books for the battlefield. He accompanied his uncle, Col. James A. Mulligan, to Missouri, and was chosen second lieutenant a year later. In 1862 Lieut. Russell was appointed assistant adjutant-general and served in that capacity until mustered out of service. In 1870 Mr. Russell began his journalistic career as a reporter for the Evening Post. Later he became a member of the editorial staff of the Times, and in



MARTIN J. RUSSELL.

1876 was made editor of the Telegram, a paper published by W. F. Storey. Shortly afterward he returned to the Times, and in 1883 joined the staff of the Herald. During the administration of President Cleveland Mr. Russell was collector of the port of Chicago.

Some Notable Nominations.

Speaking of the unanimity of Roosevelt's nomination the Philadelphia Bulletin expresses the opinion that it must be extremely trying to sit in a convention as a delegate and be nominated at the same time, and recalls the fact that Garfield was the only president who sat in the convention which nominated him, and Seymour and Bryan were the only other presidential candidates evolved from out the convention chaos of which they were a part. Hendricks was a delegate to the convention of 1854, which named him nominee for vice-president after an attempt had been made to stampee it from Cleveland to him; Arthur sat among the New York delegates when the victorious anti-third-termers tossed the second place to him like a bone in the closing hours of the session, and old democrats remember how young John C. Breckinridge sat in the convention which gave him the vice-presidency on the ticket with James Buchanan and sought in vain to escape the pressure.

SANITARY REFORMER.

Lord Ranfurly, the governor of New Zealand, has earned for himself considerable notoriety as a voluntary and somewhat exacting sanitary inspector—a work which, to say the least of it, is not usually regarded as within the scope of vice-regal duties.

The governor has pronounced views on hygiene and sanitary science, and ever since there has been danger of the bubonic plague being carried from Sidney to New Zealand he has been the leading spirit in an energetic and effective crusade for cleanliness. He has not contented himself with directing the movements of sanitary officials, but has personally visited unsanitary neighborhoods, laid bare hidden sources of possible disease and ordered their instant removal.

Lord Ranfurly.

Mystery in Washington.

Locked securely away in the big safe which is such a conspicuous feature of the office of the Librarian of Congress, is a package which ranks in mystery with "The Man of the Iron Mask." It required the efforts of four able-bodied men to place the package in its present location, and the quartet remarked at the time that it was the heaviest job they had ever handled. This package, whatever it contains, is a donation to the government by a noted collector of curios, the only stipulation accompanying the gift being that it should not be opened until the close of the twentieth century, or 100 years hence.